THURSDAY AUGUST 22, 1878.

Impudence Extraordinary. with the absolute money of Venice, because "It was based upon all the lands and other property within the confines of the Republic." That's precisely the basis, of course, for the greenback, or inconvertible the citizen is bound for all the obligations of the Government, and Government can all Government dues without express reservation. We begin to fear that the greenback cause is in danger of receiving commendation from sources whose praises

are deadly poison." "The wise man" knows exactly those things, and has always maintained them. It is the Whig that says governments are nothing-the people everything. It is the Whig that declares that the lands in Virginia are not bound for her debts. It is the Whig that claims for the people the right to repudiate the Government's debt. It is the Whig that makes sport of a State's honor, commending even yesterday Mr. B. Johnson BARBOUR's letter in which he shocks his old friends by speaking of the "cuckoo cry of Honor"! What would paper-money be worth based upon the credit of a people who call the appeal for State honor a "cuckoo ery"?-or does the Whig claim that the National Government's credit is more to be. respected than that of the State Government? If not, all its talk about paper-money based upon lands and other property is worse than nonsense.

But what does the Whig mean by saying that its fiat money would be based upon lands, &c.? It does not know itself. It is merely gabbling. Our greenbacks are based upon coin, and promise to pay "dollars." But lands are not dollars. The Whig's paper-money ought to promise to pay so many acres of land, or so much other property. Ours promise to pay "dollars" because they are based upon coin-so many grains of gold or silver.

· If, however, the Whig will have its papermoney called "dollars," though based upon land, &c., it must mean that as the land is bound for the paper-money, the land may be sold and converted into dollars wherewith to redeem the paper. If so, where is the advantage of that roundabout proceeding? Why not make the greenback redeemable in specie at once? What possible advantage can there be in basing paper-money upon lands that are to be converted into dollars before they can be used to redeem

On the other hand, if the paper-money is not to be redeemed at all, what is the use or sense of pretending that it is based upon land, &c.? How based upon land? The Whiq doesn't know. It is talking about a subject it does not understand, and talking

As to the greenback cause, the Whighas no right to speak. It is not a greenbacker, but a greenback lunatic-in favor of fiat for greenbacks like those now in use. The Whig is not. It is an enemy of the genuine greenback. It would abolish them, and substitute paper-money not convertible into dollars at all, nor promising to pay dollars, nor redeemable in dollars, but purporting falsely to be dollars themselves. Such doctrines are not taught by the leaders of the Democratic party, nor are they held by such a number of people in the United States as would entitle them to any consideration at the hands of the public. The greenback lunatics are not Democrats; nor are they greenbackers properly so called. They are a set of silly doctrinaires whose schemes will never be treated in Congress with aught

Yellow-Fever---Quarantine.

It should be a gratifying fact to the people of Richmond that in the history of yel- ding adieu with an emotional voice to his low-fever there is not an instance of a case only son, said, "Good-bye, John. Follow of that disease that originated in this city. What protects it from the scourge has not keep your bowels open, and you'll be been stated further than that it is about the best drained city in the Union. Boston. New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore have been visited by yellow-fever, and Richmond never. Whatever the cause be it is sufficient that it has protected this city. We believe that Dr. BEALE spoke the exact truth in representing that the whole medical world is satisfied that yellow-fever is not contagious. It cannot, therefore, be devel- nothing in the payment of debt. The oped in a locality that is altogether free from legal-tender dollar, with eight grains minus, the malarial causes that engender it. In is worth 100 cents. case of the entire absence of those causes from a locality, the entrance therein of a yellow-fever patient cannot communicate

the disease to another man. Dr. BEALE alluded to the fact that a number of persons-refugees from Norfolkdied in this city in 1855, and yet not a single case of yellow-fever was developed here through contagion.

That year Richmond exerted itself with open-hearted sympathy and liberality for the help and relief of Norfolk. This writer was a member of a committee that did what it could to furnish medicines and provisions to the distressed citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth. Communication between | may find out that an irredeemable green back, Richmond and those cities was not obstruct- a legal tender for all dues, is worth more ed. The citizens of both towns were ad- than gold-for it will be more convenient, mitted into this city without objection, and they were treated with signal kindness. Yellow-fever developed itself in several value, subject to no fluctuations, will be cases, as Dr. Beale states. Some who thus stable and uniform .- Whig. developed the disease, whose seeds they

ture of the time that is imprinted upon our lunatic any and all questions on finance that memory was the steamer cargo of coffins can be asked us. for Norfolk. A distressful appeal came one all the arguments of the greenback lunaafternoon from Norfolk, giving the inform, tics. It is a piece of money coined by the men in Norfolk and Portsmouth to make weighed and valued shows that it is real

heroic set. One of the most efficient of the whole world, and it is self-evident that if had one tenth more of grains of such silures went frem Richmond—Henry Myit had one tenth more of grains of such silures went frem Richmond—Henry Myit had one tenth more of grains of such silures and resources."

End whose intrepid conduct during the ver, it would be as good as a gold-dollar in horse were work away, and he was compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources."

Shall we not have "fiat" ozone? The Government could as well make that as "fiat"
Nor would it seem necessary to notice the money. Give us "fiat ozone" by all means, or let the Government be damned as eruel or let the Government be damned as eruel and bloody."

Richmond at the time was the invitation buy a dollar's worth in Europe, Asia, or given to the corporations of both Norfolk America, whilst the greenback that is not and Portsmouth to send to Richmond their a legal tender, and not redeemable in coin, orphan children. Norfolk, upon the ground is worthless at home and abroad. that her bereaved little ones were well pro. The dollar of 4124 grains passes at part "The Dispatch professes to be delighted vided for, and were entrusted to the guarlives in the minds of those who knew his ited. If the supply of them were equal to treasury note. The wise man does not invitation. But Portsmouth, where the seem to be aware that all the property of provision was not so ample, sent hers. When they arrived they were attended by several Sisters of Charity and some nurses. estate is sold and property held subject to They were taken to what was known as the "Bishop's College," some three miles north of the city. The building belonged to Bishop Magill, of the Catholic Church, of the Richmond committee.

We shall not go into any tedious statement, but desire to refer to some points interesting as going to show Richmond's remarkable exemption from superinducing causes that either generat; yellow-fever or favor the communication of it by those who

come to the city with it. A Sister of Charity and a boy of fifteen week or two after their arrival. There par with each other. But this can continue from Portemouth died at the college in a were other cases that recovered. Two children that were only six months old had the lever upon them when taken to the college. One of them this writer conveyed wet-nurses in Richmond who had children of trade-dollar has done. It will be weighed into the service of the United Union, which every sound writer on political control of their own. These latter children sucked according to the number of States from the 15th of April, 1861, to the thither in his arms. They were nursed by the teats which had been in the mouths of the sick babes. Neither the mothers nor their children took the disease. Members of the committee were daily at the college and in the rooms of the sick, and not one of them was sick, we believe, from any cause during the time.

These are reminiscenses indeed of most interesting matter; but we can go back upon reliable information to a much earlier day. After the second war with Great Britain there was a brisk trade between Norfolk and Richmond and the West Indies. Richmond made shipments to Cuba and other isles, and imported from them sugars, rum, and fruits. Vessels were known to return to our port with fever on board. They were not quarantined. In one case, a schooner arrived at Rocketts with its captain sick of yellow-fever. He was conveyed to the residence of Colonel GEORGE M. CAR-RINGTON, on Church Hill, and there was tended and nursed with a care that all who remember the Colonel know must have been remarkable. The captain died, and yet there was neither panic nor auxiety for the health of the city.

Quarantine is a barsh measure and very little congenial with the sentiment of hospitality. It ought never to be dreamed of save where dietated by something as near to necessity as possible. Yet Richmond should, as should every city, police her streets and grounds and keep them always free from probable, or even possible, causes of malaria. She has been wonderfully blessed, and her exemption we doubt not is chiefly due to her excellent drainage and of that sort. We are for greenbacks which promise to pay "dollars." We are disregard the rules of cleanliness and com-

> doors to disease and sorrow. But here there should be no dream of panic, and there can, in our opinion, be no necessity for the harsh rules of quarantine. ply to his comments on southern generals. That they would be sure to work injury rather than good to us, and help to spread anxiety and interrupt kind interventions, we have not a doubt.

Resolution and calmness are the best medicines for a community when disease appears in the land. Alarm obstructs sympathies and assistance, and fear possibly kills as many people as disease itself. So keep all things clean, and keep the mind serene, and fear nothing. We always admired the stoicism of the reticent old man who, bidyour mother's advice, read your Bible, happy." A pretty good moral code. A community, by slightly enlarging it, can make it entirely proper and efficient for the

Bothered and Cornered!

The trade-dollar has eight grains more silver in it than the legal-tender dollarand yet it passes for only ninety cents, and unless the creditor chooses, will pass for

This state of things greatly bothers the blind readers of the Dispatch, who in turn greatly perplex the venerable twaddler cannot impart any value to money. Here is a practical refutation of his absurdity, and his dupes demand explanation. They have at last forced him into a corner, and forced him to confess:

"The trade dollar is not a legal tender, and hence no man can pay a debt with it, &c., but it ought to e made a legal tender." That is, that a ninety-cents dollar, a legal tender, by virtue of law, is worth one hundred cents; while a dollar with eight grains more of silver, without authority of law. is

worthless for the payment of debts, and is only current for ninety cents. Perhaps in time, this financial Solomon and it will possess the capacity of buying all the products of this country, and all its values, including gold, and its representive

The Whig is vastly mistaken. We are brought with them, recovered, and not a neither "bothered" nor "cornered." The few died. They were here visited, and fed, laws of finance are the laws of nature, as and nursed, and no citizen of Richmond we have said before, and we profess to untook the disease in attending upon the sick. derstand them. It affords us pleasure to The whole population were in the war. The steamer continued its trips between | be asked such questions as those which the Richmond and Norfolk, and seldom failed Whig thinks have bothered us. We hold in its downward voyages to take something jourselves ready to answer to the satisfac- 1 believe the South had as many men under to help out Norfolk. The most vivid pic- tion of anybody who is not a greenback

that departed one morning from Rocketts | The case of the trade-dollar fully meets ation that there were not couldns in which to Government, and yet it passes for only its bury the dead, nor were there enough work- value by weight. The fact that it can bethem as they were wanted. The shops of money, and can be used the world over. If Richmond were immediately stripped of an irredeemable greenback were issued by the war produced "-nnd the overwhelming ing a gold coin a pound would not make it coffins, and the steamer of the next morn- the Government and placed under the ing departed with its mournful freight and same conditions-that is, declared not took its way to the distressed sister city, a legal tender for any purpose-such There was no quarantine then. No. Char- a greenback would not be worth a

from idle apprehension.

Some nurses and one of our promising young physicians volunteered to go to the assistance of the sick. He perished in his fine, will sell for the the six assistance of the sick. He perished in his fine, will sell for the the six assistance of the sick. Some nurses and one of our promising deemable paper? But the silver passes for sheers of a man whom he out-generalled at every point, and whipped wherever he met him, until at last, "by mere attrition," his heroic set. One of the most efficient of the whole world, and it is self-evident that if thin lines were worn away, and he was ply and diffuse ozone through the land?

HOUSE THE PARTY

with gold because it is received as of equal value with gold by our Government, and feen States from which the Confederacy noble heart and heroic deeds, declined the the demand for coin to pay the customsduties, they would drop down below the price of gold, because they have not a golddollar's worth of silver in them. The case of the trade dollar proves this fact also. The Monetary Conference in Europe is trying to agree upon a ratio between gold and silver coms that will make both of equal value. Until that is done the silver-dollars and was gratuitously placed in the hands must be measured by gold, and will be received nowhere in the world outside of the United States for more than their actual value in gold; and will pass for more here only until the sum needed for paying customs-duties is coined. The silver bill limits the issue of silver dollars to a few millions per month. All that are issued are at present redeemable in customs-duties, and as these are all payable in gold or silver, that fact at present keeps the two metals at only until the supply of silver-dollars shall become equal to the demand for coin to pay duties with. When this point is reached, the silver legal-tender dollar will drop hax on the planters. below the gold dollar in value exactly as the trade dollar has done. It will be weighed

In a word, the 4124 grain silver dollar is now to a certain extent redeemable in gold. This fact adds a value to it-ten per cent .- that it will not have when the silverdollars become abundant enough to be used altogether in paying customs-duties. That is the simple explanation of a fact which

the Whig says bothers and corners us. Now let the Whig reproduce our whole article, as we have its whole article. Let the public see who is "bothered and cor-

THE SEPTEMBER NO. OF SOUTHERN HIS-TORICAL SOCIETY PAPERS is one of interest General C. M. WILCOX, in his paper on

Gettysburg, brings out some new and sharply-put points in reference to the battle of the second day, and gives a very readable account of what he saw and heard. General TRAPIER's report of the fight of April 7, 1863, in Charleston harbor, is pubished for the first time from the original manuscript, and is an interesting and valuable addition to the history of the heroic defence of the "City by the Sea."

The addresses of Major Harr and Governor Hampton are eloquent and thrilling sketches of the career of HART's South Caro-

General BASIL W. DUKE'S review of Colonel WILLIAM PRESTON JOHNSTON'S life of his father, and sketch of General ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON, is a most entertaining paper, and shows that the gallant cavalryman wields the pen with the facility with which he used to handle the sabre.

In Editorial Paragraphs Dr. Jones makes

fort. They are, indeed, the sureties of excited a good deal of attention and comeral generals, but of these we have nothing many men as Lee could command. to say; nor do we propose any detailed re-His disparaging remarks about "Stonewall" Jackson, and his opinion that he would have been badly beaten if Sheridan or "any of our great generals" had been opposed to him, excite a smile and a ferent wish from an old "foot cavalryman" that Sheridan, or even Grant himself, had ness; that he boldly withstood him at Spotbeen in Jackson's front on that memorable sylvania Courthouse, at Hanover Junction, Valley campaign. It is useless to speculate on what the result would have been; but we feel every confidence that " Cavalry Sheridan" would never afterwards have awakened the poet's lyre, and that the world would never have had this "table-

His remark, "I have had nearly all of the of me, and Johnston gave me more anxiety han any of the others; I was never half so anxious about Lee," has very naturally raised the question, "When and where was that last trial of strength at Cold General J. E. Johnston ever in Grant's Harbor that his men refused to attack front?" That great commander, with a very inadequate force, was in Grant's rear with the heavy fortifications which proin the next paragraph, that he did not know hig book, it is difficult to see the cause of General Grant's "anxiety."

But the following is, perhaps, the most remarkable of all the wild statements of

his effort to manufacture history:

"I never ranked Lee as high as some others of the army," said the General; "that is to say, I never had as much anxiety when he was in my front as when Joe Johnston was in front. Lee was a good man, a fair commander, who had everything in his favor. He was a man who needed sunshine. He was supported by the unanimous voice of the South; he was supported by a large party in the North; he had the support and sympathy of the outside world. All this is | ing, and that the Society is in much better of an immense advantage to a general. Lee had this in a remarkable degree. Everything he did was right. He was treated like a demigod. Our generals had a hostile press, lukewarm friends, and a public opinon outside. The cry was in the air that the North only won by brute force; that the generalship and valor were with the South. This has gone into history, with so many other illusions that are historical. Lee was of a slow, conservative, cautious nature, without imagination or humor, always the same, with grave dignity. I never could see in his achievements what justifies his reputation. The illusion that nothing but heavy odds beat bim will not stand the ultimate light of history. I know it is not

" The South and North were more nearly matched than you would suppose. The tields which white men would have to do. arms as the North. What defeated the southern arms was northern courage and skill, and this, too, with detraction all around. You cannot imagine how disheartening it was at the time, not only to 4124 grains of silver; or, for that matter, officers but men."

General Grant's opinion of General Lee is a matter of small moment.

General Scott pronounced him "the very best soldier I ever saw in the field." Genthem ranking him as the ablest general of money or to give it value is a great delu-

dea h, when the recollection of his deeds keg to a demonstration that real money does General Grant's affirmation is but a bold and bloody."

summoned the tribute of a tear from many not need any action on the part of the Gov- repetition of what his military secretary, yes.

An interesting part of the proceedings of number of grains into a dollar, and it will General Early (see volume II., page 6, dicting his nomination for the presidency ing a reply that we can account for its repetition only from our knowledge of the persistency with which northern generals and Thurman for the Democratic nomination

> more men (because of force of surrounding with which Mr. McLean is allied is the most circumstances) to the Federal than to the Confederate armies; so that the total popuion upon which the Confederacy could draw was really only 5,447,220, while the United States had (exclusive of Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri) a population of 19,011,360. Add to this the patent facts that we soon lost large portions of our territory, that the United States recruited very largey from our negro population, and that by means of large bounties and other inducements the Federal armies drew from the follow suit. The last part of this statement dense populations of Europe a very proportion of their levies, and it will be seen that the odds against us South Carolina Democracy at Spartanburg must to have been enormous. As for Gene- last week. On this occasion General Gary ral Grant's statement that our .4,000,000 of in a very impassioned speech, declared the negroes were the same as soldiers because ticket of the South for 1880 to be Hancock they did the work in the fields which white and Hampton, and denounced Tilden as a men would have to do," it is sufficient to miserable coward, and also Hayes as a reply that from the first the negroes were usurper, who ought to be expelled from the enticed into the Federal lines, that they White House. - Washington telegram - Balwere enlisted by thousands in the Federal rmies, and that it was very common for the young negro men to run off, leaving only he old men, the women, and the children as a burden on the plantations and a heavy Secretary Stanton (page 31 of his report

> for 1865) states that there were actually 14th of April, 1865, 2,656,553 men. Mr. Swinton, who had free access to the Con- that so long as I live, and possibly long federate archives several years ago, states after I shall be laid in the grave, this people that 600,000 men in all were put into the shall have nothing but an irredeemable cur-Confederate service during the same pe- rency with which to transact their businessriod, and his estimate is very nearly cor- that currency which has been well derect. So that the official figures show that scribed as the most effective invention that the United States had in service more than ever the wit of man devised to fertilize the

Mr. Stanton states in this report (page 5) of whom 662,345 were "present for duty"so that when the campaign of 1864 opened under his orders more men than the Confederacy mustered all put together during the whole war, and more than four times as many as we had then under arms. As for the army with which General Grant opposed General Lee, Secretary Stanton (page 5) puts the "aggregate available force present for duty May 1, 1864," as follows:

Department of Washington Army of the Potomae.... Department of Virginia and North Carolica Department of West Virginia..... So that General Grant crossed the Rapidan

with 141,160 men, and had as a reserve upon which he could draw an available force of 137,672—making a grand total of 278,832. His own official report shows that nearly the whole of this force was actually engaged in his and Butler's operations, or in Hunter's expedition, which latter General Lee was compelled to meet by heavy detachments from his own army.

To meet this mighty host General Lee had on the Rapidian less than 50,000 men, and in his whole "Department of Northern Virginia," which included the garrison around Richmond and the troops in the Valley, his field return for the last of April, 1864, shows only 52,626 "present for duty." Add all of the troops which Beauregard the following reply to GRANT'S recent state- had in front of Butler, or which joined Lee t any time during the campaign, and there General Grant's "table-talk" has of late remains (against General Grant's "table talk" or the ingenious manipulation of his health, and to neglect them is to open the ment in the public press. A number of military secretary and facile interviewer) northern papers have had severe criticisms the stubborn official fact that General of statements in reference to different Fed- Grant had on that campaign four times as General Grant says that "Lee was of

slow, cautious, conservative nature." But when military critics come to study this campaign in the light of all of the facts; when they see that so soon as Grant crossed the Rapidan with his mighty host, Lee, instead of retreating, advanced at once upon him and forced the death grapple of the Wilderand at Bethesda Church; and that after dealing him the crushing defeat at Cold Harbor, Lee was just about to attack Grant, when he crossed the James and sat down to the siege of Petersburg, we think that they will hardly accept this "table-talk" as true, but will rather conclude that Lee was one of the boldest soldiers of all history. The simple southern generals in high command in front truth is that on that great campaign Lee foiled Grant in every move he made, defeated him in every battle they fought, and so completely crushed him again, and his brave army, "shaken in its structure, its valor quenched in blood, and while he was besieging Vicksburg; but thousands of its ablest officers killed or wounded, was the Army of the Potomac ected him, and in the light of his statement | no more" (Swinton), and the government at Washington would have been ready to that "Johnston was coming" until he read | give up the struggle if its further prosecution had depended alone on "the great butcher." Grant says he lost in this campaign, from the Wilderness to Cold Harbor, 39,000 men; but Swinton puts his loss at over 60,000, and a careful examination of the figures of the Surgeon-General will show that his real loss was nearer 100,000. In other words, he lost about twice as many men as Lee had in order to take a position which he could have taken at first without firing a gun or losing a man. It will take a large amount of "table-talk" to get over

the logic of these facts and figures. It is gratifying to learn that the subscription-list of the Papers is steadily increasfinancial condition than ever before; but those desiring to secure full sets of back volumes had better order them at once.

Some greenback lunatic has made the same point against the Chicago Times which Miss Polly Manone made against the Dispatch, and received the following reply. The Times calls its lunatic Mr. JEFFERSON

BRICK, and says: "The dollar of 412% grains is a flat dollar, and worth 100 cents, while the trade-dollar of 420 grains is worth but 90 cent, because it lacks the

Which, in the opinion of Mr. Jefferson Brick, proves the wonderful potency of a Government fiat. If Government, by fiat, can make a silver coin weighing 4124 grains worth 10 cents more than another coin of the same quality of silver weighing 420 The 4.000,000 of negroes were the same as soldiers, because they did the work in the like to know, cannot Government, by fiat, like to know, cannot Government, by fiat, make a dollar of 10 grains of silver worth as much as the dollar of 4124 grains, and more than that of 420 grains? Nay, why use silver at all; for cannot Government, by fiat, make a scrap of paper, weighing no more than one grain, worth as much as

as much as a ton of silver? If the denominations of money were expressed in terms of weight, as they once were in England, the Jefferson Bricks and other fiat lunaties would perhaps not get eral George Mcade said that he was "by muddled with these absurd ideas. They far the ablest Confederate General which | would perhaps be able to perceive that calltestimony of the northern press is in the a pound, nor endow it with exchangeability same direction, while European critics confor two pounds of the same metal. Thus, cur in giving Lee a place second to none of perhaps, they would learn in time that the the generals on the other side, not a few of supposed power of Government to create

tounter Thurman. WASHINGTON, August 20.—The friends of Senator Thurman here are confidently pre-McLean, now at Deer Park, said on Sunday that he and his friends would now support northern writers have endeavored to force for the presidency, and that the Ohio De-this misrepresentation of facts into history. mocracy would be a unit in demanding his The census of 1860 shows that the four- nomination of the next National Democratic Convention. Mr. McLean said that memory will live as long as memory herself because the supply of such dollars is lim- drew any part of its forces had a white it was very true that for a long time he had 2,498,891 belonged to Maryland, Kentucky, the latter had come over to his side it was and Missouri, which three States furnished. all right. The wing of the Ohio Democracy numerous and influential part of the organization in that State, and the fact of its giving in its adhesion to Mr. Thurman will be ignificant.

Mr. Thurman's friends are also much encouraged by a letter received here from a gentleman of North Carolina, who is probably the most influential Democratic politician of that State, and who says that North Carolina is unanimous for Thurman, and that he thinks the rest of the South will is not borne out by the account received here to-night of the great meeting of the timore Sun. In a speech against the inflation bill on April 6, 1874, Mr. Thurman said: "It sim-

ply means that no man of my age shall ever again see in this country that kind of currency which the framers of the Constitution intended should be the currency of the four times as many men as the Confederacy rich man's field by the sweat of the poor man's brow. I will have nothing to do with it." In another speech on the same bill be that the aggregate national military force of said: "Ultimately this discussion will be all arms the 1st of May, 1864, was 970,710, reduced to a single question, in my humble judgment: a question between a sound currency or an irredeemable currency for all General Grant (as commander-in-chief) had time to come. Let every man take his stand one way or another, and let him bide the result; and if he takes a stand which his conscience shall approve, although he may be condemned and may fall, he will at least have the satisfaction of having done his duty." The prediction has been fulfilled to the letter.

The views of Mr. Thurman, who, we all remember with pride, is a Virginian, show that he understands the necessities of the country, and that he is bold enough to proclaim his opinions. These are strongly pronounced, but conservative on the supreme question now before the country; and those who want "currency knee deep" (the purchasing power of which would be equal to that of autumnal leaves) would do well to study his sententious utterances .- Norfolk Landmark.

DEATHS.

Died, August 20th, at Beltsville, Md., M. J. BEALL, wire of N. E. Beall, and daughter of T. A. and Elezabeth Tucker; aged twenty-nine years. Her funeral will take place from Centenary Methodist church THIS (Thursday) MORNING at 12 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The mem-MASONIC NOTICE.—The members of JOPPA LODGE. No. 40, will attend a stated communication at St. Alban's Hall THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 7 o'clock. Members of sister lodges and visiting brethren are invited to be wester. By order of the W. M.
WILLIAM J. RIDDICK.

FORESTERS.—The members of COURT

LIBERTY, No. 5, I. O. F., are hereby re-uested to attend a regular session, at Harmony Iall, THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 8 o'clock Members of sister courts are respectfully invited.

By order of the C. R.
au 22-11* WALTER MOORE. Secretary. REHMOND, FRED'G AND POTOMAC R. R. Co.,)

RICHMOND, VA., August 20, 1878. OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a NOTICE IS HEREBI GIVEN that a CALLED MEETING of the stockolders of this company will be held at its office, in the city of Recmond, Va., on FRIDAY, September 20, 1878, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. B. WINSTON.

MILITARY NOTICES.

COMPANY ASSOCIATION .- The # members of this Association will meet at 3½ 25 o'clock P. M. TO-DAY, at the residence of Mrs. B. J. F. Watkins, No. 414 north Teath street (cor-in ner of Clay), to pay the last tribute of respect to their deceased comrade, H. HARRISON WATKINS. A prompt and full attendance is desired. Members will wear their badges.

By order of the President.

au 22-1t R. A. BROCK. Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

RICHMOND MOZART ASSOCIATION The regular weekly soirce will take place at Mozart Hall THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 8% o'clock. Admission only by membership- or invitation-cards, which must be presented at the door. Members can obtain invitation-cards on application at WYATT'S music-store, No. 920 Main street. ja 3-Th

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE. The following sums of money will be LOANED ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY (first mortgage) in the city of Richmond: \$4,000, 55,000, \$2,500, \$1,900, \$1,000. If the security is first class the money will be loaned at low rate of theorem. Charges moderate. Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer, 1108 Main street.

BANKERS, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1860. RANDAL II. FOOTE, BANKER,

70 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, having been for twelve years a member of New York Stock Exchange and Vice-President of Gold Board, the highest character and experience is guaranteed. Stocks, Gold, and Bonds; also Stock contracts, such as "straddles," "puts," and "calls" on large or small amount, bought and sold on regu-lar commissions and moderate margins. Pamphlet lar commissions and moderate margins. Pamphlet entitled "Wall Street," and stock tables containing valuable information, mailed on receipt of 10c.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE. HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE IS ESPECIALLY USEFUL FOR DYSPEPSIA,

URINARY DIFFICULTIES, SUCII AS GRAVEL AND DIABETES. FOR CEREBRAL AND SPINAL PARALYSIS, MENTAL EXHAUSTION, WAKEFULNESS AND HYSTERIA, FOR THE PROSTRATION AND DERANGEMENT CONSEQUENT UPON

SUNSTROKE,

WEAKENED ENERGY IMPAIRED VITALITY, SEASICKNESS IT IS A SPECIFIC.

MULES AND HORSES.—A DEW Supply of FINE, LARGE AND ME-DIUM MULES just received, as also a lot of GOOD HORSES, for sale at low figures.

ODENREIMER BROTHERS. Proprietors Kentucky Stables, Franklin street, near Fifteenth.

the bearing and 1 to a sign

SPECIAL SUTICES 500 LINEN SUITS

SOLD AT LESS THAN THE COST OF THE

NO CHARGE FOR THE COST OF MAKING.

RASS-CLOTH OVERSKIRT and BASQUE, em broidered, at \$1 worth \$2;

INEN OVERSKIRT and BASQUE at \$2 INEN OVERSKIRT and BASQUE at \$2.50

INEN OVERSKIRT and BASQUE at \$3.50

INEN OVERSKIRT and BASQUE at 84 LINEN SKIRT, OVERSKIRT, and BASQUE at \$3

LINEN SKIRT, OVERSKIRT, and BASQUE at

LINEN SKIRT, OVERSKIRT, and BASQUE at \$3.75 worth \$7.50:

LINEN SKIRT, OVERSKIRT, and BASQUE at 84 worth \$8; LINEN SKIRT, OVERSKIRT, and BASQUE at

\$4.50 werth \$9; LINEN SKIRT, OVERSKIRT, and BASQUE at \$5 worth \$10;

We guarantee the above SUITS, with the excep-

ion of the one at \$1, to be made of all pure linen. and of the latest styles. We make these low prices so as to sell out every sult this season.

Extraordinary bargains in all kinds of DRY GOODS,

> NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, OIL-CLOTHS,

WINDOW-CURTAINS WINDOW-SHADES CARPETS,

MATTINGS,

LEVY BROTHERS'. EF SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

Go to LEVY BROTHERS' for your SILKS. They how a large stock from which you can make you selections. Their prices are very low, and you will

and many special bargains.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!-a ful supply. Now is the time to purchase, whilst prices

PROPOSALS.

DROPOSALS FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN MAIL-BAGS AND MAIL-BAG TAGS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1878. Proposals from patentees, or their assignees, for ranting the use of improvements in the construc-ion or in the mode of opening and closing mail-bags f any or all kinds, and in the manufacture of ma of any or all kinds, and in the manufacture of materials thereof, and also for the use of patented devices for tagging or labeling the same, will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock noon on the 2D DAY OF DECEMBER, 1878.

All proposals must be in accordance with the specifications and form of proposal, which will be furnished on application by letter to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

The contracts, which may be made for the use of any patents will be in conformity with such specifications and the accepted proposals.

any patents with the accepted proposals.

D. M. KEY. Postmaster-General COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.) LAND OFFICE. RICHMOND, August 20, 1878.

ZEALED PROPOSALS will be received COAL for the coming winter:
About 70 tons WHITE ASH EGG COAL;
About 15 tons RED-ASH STOVE COAL;
About 5 tons NUT COAL;
About 5 tons NUT COAL;
About 50 tons WEST VIRGINIA SPLINT COAL-

All the above COALS must be of the best quality, erreened, of 2.000 pounds to the ton, to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as may be need-Proposals will be opened SATURDAY the 24th ustant, at 12 o'clock M. instant, at 12 o'clock M.

The right to reject any or all bids reserved.
S. H. BOYKIN,
au 22-3t Superintendent Public Buildings.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE. RICHMOND, VA., August 19, 1878. NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until FRIDAY, AUGUST 23D, at 6 o'clock P. M., for furni-hing
50 tons (more or less) BEST QUALITY RED
ASH ANTHRACITE COAL-egg and stove

Also, for 6 cords of KINDLING-WOOD, for use in city buildings.
The Committee on Grounds and Buildings reserve the right to reject any or all proposals off-red.
W. E. CUTSHAW.

99-CENT STORE. CLEARING-OUT SALE AT THE 99-CENT STORE.

We offer TOILET-SETS at 50c., 75c., 99c., 81.50.

VASES at 50c., 75c., 99c., \$1.50, \$1.98 a pair; LAVA VASES at 50c., 99c., \$1.50, \$1.98, \$2.50 a Elegant VERMILLION CUSPADORES, with gilt decorations, at 99c. a piece; A dozen styles of LAVA and TIN CUSPADORES A dozen styles of LAVA and TIN CUSPADORES at 99c, a pair; A beautiful line of LAVA and TERRA-COTTA BUSTS and FIGURES at 99c, a blee; Handsome FLOWER-POT FIGURES at 99c.; A beautiful assertment of GENUINE MAJOLICA

in Vases, Flower-Pots, Card-Stands, Bread-Plates, Nut-Plates, &c., &c., &c.; very choice line of SMOKING SETS and TOBAC-CO-BOXES in Lava, Gilt, Frosted and Gold, Marmour, &c., &c.; A full assortment of LUNCH- and WORK-BAS-All sizes in SATCHELS and VALISES.

We will sell as PRIME NEW YORK COST, or less all our TOWELS, HOSIERY, SOCKS, HAND-KERCHIEFS, LINEN COLLARS, CUFFS, LADIES' UNDERWEAR, &c. We want to clear this line of goods out, and the price is not so much an line of goods out, and the property of the pro

HORSES, MULES, &c.

FOR SALE, CARRIAGE, considered in New Haven, Ct. of best materials and workmanship, in good offer. Also, a good HORSE, gentle and sound, with HARNESS nearly new. To one who will take the entire establishment the terms (cash) will be cheap. Apply to DR. F. B. WATKINS, an 22-31*

W. CORBET, MANUFACTURER STREET.—Ladies' own hair combines made over into beautiful BRAIDS at 20 and 25c. per ounce; FINGER-PUFFS, three for 25c.; CURLS, 10 to 25c. each for making; REAL-HAIR SWITCHES, all shades, at very low prices; INVISIBLE FRONT-PIECES, made of first-quality lair on vegetable net, at \$1 per inch, and in a great variety of styles—the "Conquest" and the "Victoria" are very neat and are the cheapest front-pieces made; only 75c, each. The feriner are made of first-quality variety head-dress, The "Victoria" wery popular. FRICASS, The "Victoria" wery popular. FRICASS, The "Victoria" part of the price of the

BOOK AND JOB WORK NEATLY EX FOR S SECTION OF THE PRINTING Apply to au 20-3t

SECURE OF TRACE BUILDING

SPECIAL NOTICES. SYCLE BROTHERS have made arrangements to sell 4c.-CALICOES

without any loss to themselves and not to make up on other goods. Please call, and the secret will be GOOD YARD-WIDE BLEACHED at 5c.; EXTRA YARD-WIDE BLEACHED at 64c.;

300D YARD-WIDE UNBLEACHED at 5c.; EXTRA HEAVY YARD-WIDE UNBLEACHED 20c. BLACK ALPACA reduced to 12%c.; 40c. BLACK ALPACA reduced to 25c.; 50c. BLACK ALPACA reduced to 35c.;

75c. BLACK ALPACA reduced to 50c.; \$1.25 BLACK CASHMERE reduced to 874c.; \$1 BLACK CASHMERE reduced to 75c.; 75c. BLACK CASHMERE reduced to 50c.; 65c. BLACK CASHMERE reduced to 40c. We have a full line of MOURNING GOODS

as BOMBAZINE, TAMISE, HENRIETTA and CRAPE CLOTHS-at bottom prices. Don't buy any mourning goods before you look at SYCLE BROTHERS.

new lot of BLACK SILKS; BLACK SILK at 30 and 40c.; \$1.75 BLACK SILK reduced to \$1: \$2.25 BLACK SILK reduced to \$1.25;

trimmings, from 625c, to \$1 per yard; 50 pieces more of COLORED BUNTING at 125c.real value 25c.;

22c, in gold to land: cases of FIGURED PIQUES, best styles and patterns, at 6%c .- real value 16%c, per yard; REAL FRENCH PIQUES at 121rc .- never sold for

goods for the money; prices less than it costs to manufacture;

never heard of before: 50c. EDGE reduced to 25c.; 25c. EDGE reduced to 124c.; 20c. EDGE reduced to 10c.: 12%c. EDGE reduced to Sc.;

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HOSE in hundreds of different styles : EXTRA-SIZE HOSE only 12%c.-real value 25c.; Good STRIPED HOSE only 10c. Three pair REGULAR-MADE HOSE for 50e, ; Three pair GOOD HOSE for 25c.;

ADIES' UNDERWEAR and LINEN SUITS In great variety at greatly-reduced prices ; 500 FANS at 10c .- real value 375c.: Three FANS for 5c. : 250 PARASOLS to be closed out at less than cost;

Four pair EXCELLENT HOSE for 25c.-Who

500 BATH-TOWELS from 10 to 25c.; 250 LADIES' GAUZE VESTS at 37% and 40c.; less than before; Another lot of those CHEAP CALICOES: 1.000 HANDKERCHIEFS at 125c, worth 25c.;

25c. VICTORIA LAWN reduced to 125c.; 40c. VICTORIA LAWN reduced to 20c.; \$1.50 LACE MITTS reduced to 75c.;

EXTRA HEAVY at 7c.; 500 UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTs at 50c.: 500 UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS at 80c.; made of Wamsutta cotton and lest linen; REAL ENGLISH HALF-HOSE, five pairs, for \$1-

YARD-WIDE HEAVY LINEN, sultable for under wear, only 50c. 00 boxes NECK-RUFFLINGS from 10c, to 50c. 1,000 CORSETS, ranging from 50c to \$2.50-the

975c, to \$1.50 per yard; he best TABLE-CLOTHS at 50c, in Richmond; 200 dozen NAPKINS from 75c. to \$2.50 per

LINEN, YARD WIDE, at 18c.; YARD-WIDE GRASS LINEN, Sc.: SIX- and EIGHT-BUTTON LISLE GLOVES only

yard-real value, 65c, per yard. We have a fall line in every department, such as ou will not find in any store this side of New York. Thousands of other goods, but too numerous to mention, for want of space.

SYCLE BROTHERS. 311 Broad street. between Third and Fourth streets.

MEADE & BAKER'S MEDICINALLY PURE. IMPORTED DIRECT

Importing and Dispensing Pharmacists,

WOOD AND COAL.

B. WATKINS HAS REMOVED IHS D. WATRINS HAS REMOVED HIS

of and-yard and office to the CORNER OF
EIGHTH AND MAIN STREETS (Spotswood lot),
where he is prepared to supply the best ANTHRACITE COAL of all sizes. CLOVER HILL, MIDLOTHIAN, and SPLINT GRATE COALS, SOFT
COKE for cooking, and the best DRY PINE
WOOD-long, sawed, and split—at the lowest prices,
by 26-codim

J. B. WATKINS. BEST BRIGHTHOPE COAL, FOR

COALBURG SPLINT LUMP COAL,

au 15

SMITHS COALS, of superior quality. Families factories, machinesshops, and blacksmiths supplies and shipments by river, canal, and radionals, or direct from the mines.

ALBERT BLAIR, and 14-lm

PRICE, \$4.50 PER TON. S. P. LATHROP, Agent.

BEST IN MARKET. S. P. LATHROP. Seventeenth street at draw-tridge. TRY ME WITH CASH FOR

COAL AND WOOD.—On hand and to arrive, a full stock best ANTBRACITE, at sizes, at reduced prices for cash; PiNE and OAK WOOD from \$3.50 to \$4 per cord, delivered free; WEST VIRGINIA SPLINT (none better) at \$4 to \$4.25 per ton—2.000 pounds; SOFT COKE and CLOVER HILL, and all kinds of ENGINE-COAL from \$2.50 to \$4 per ton. Call and be supplied, and save money. Yards, Broad street between Seventh and Eighth, and Nineteenth and Cary streets, au 10

FIFTY CENTS SAVED by buying a SAVED or KINDLING WOOD.

I guarantee that the baif cord of sawed wood as delivered by my carts are actual half cords of wood.

P. R. CARRINGTON.

corner Seventeenth and Cary, and corner Jefferson ap 29

SAND DELIVERED IN ANY PART of the city. ANTHRACITE is the cacapest fuel P. R. CARRINGTON.

corner Seventeenth and Cary, and corner Jefferson and Broad streets.

1000 TONS GENUINE BEN. FRANKLIN RED-ASH ANTHRACITE COALEGG, STOVE, and CHESTNUT. I am prepared to
sell this celebrated coal at greatly reduced prices
for each or to promot customers; also, WEST
VIRGINIA SPLINT, MIDLOTHIAN LUMP, and
CUMBERLAND COAL. Dealers and consumers
will find it to their interest to each on me.
WIRT ROBERTS.

FOR SALE, A VERY DESIRABLE SECTION IN HOLLYWOOD CEMETERY.

\$2.50 BLACK SILK reduced to \$1.50; The best lot of SILK in the world; A full line of COLORED SILKS, for dresses and

AMERICAN BUNTING at 5c. ;

INEN BOURETTE at Sc.-real value 25c.; 500 pieces DRESS GOODS to be closed out at and below cost: 3 cases handsome STRIPED VICTORIA LAWN at 6kc .- never sold for less than 25c, before-cost

less than 40c, before in the city: 7-4 and 10-4 SHEETING at 12 and 16 c.-best BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED COTTONS at

HAMBURG EDGE and INSERTING at prices

500 HANDKERCHIEFS at 65c, worth 12 ge.; The balance of our LAWNS to be closed out at 8

\$1 LACE MITTS reduced to 50c.; GOOD YARD-WIDE COTTON, 5c.;

best lot of corsets this side of New York; TABLE-CLOTHS, WHITE and COLORED, from

ASSIMERES and LINENS for men's and boys wear will be closed out at prime cost;

Twenty different styles LISLE GLOVES at prices to suit everybody; A full line of LACE CURTAINS and WINDOW-SHADES at reduced prices: 50c. CHINESE MATTING reduced to 25c.; 30c. CHINESE MATTING reduced to 20c.;

Another lot of TABLE OIL-CLOTHS at 40c. per Persons wishing SAMPLES will please send post-

COD-LIVER OIL.

AUGUST, \$4.

Only a limited supply furnished to consumers at that price. Call early and enter your orders. Satisfaction guaranteed. For sale by all dealers, other and yard corner Seventh and Byrd streets.

R. THAW.

ANTHRACITE COALall sizes-best quality S.)t. HAWES. Eighteenth and Cary street ANTHRACITE, SPLINT, AND BI-TUMINOUS COAL of all kinds for sale at lowest market prices, Special attention called to MIDLOTHIAN LUMP, HAIL, ENGINE, and

au 14-1m KANAWHA SPLINT COAL. DED-ASH ANTHRACITE COAL.

CLOVER-HILL COAL,
SPLINT COAL,
ANTHRACITE COAL,
Best SOFT COKE,
PINE, OAK, and HICKORY WOOD,
W. S. PILCHER,
Main near Ninth—823.

'e 21 corner Seventeenth and Cary street.

eres and the party of the con-